

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME IX.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1878.

Single Copies 10 Cents

NUMBER 19

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$1.00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

Mrs. Theodore Tilton has made a confession at last. Now for another investigation.

Want Mr. Glaven, our fellow citizen who is a great admirer of game cocks, one of the new breed of Fowle, commonly called the "Dan."

Daniel was the great lion tamer in the days of the Old Testament, and Daniel (Fowle) intends to be the great Republican tamer in the days of Hayes.

We wonder if the new game Fowle "Dan" was hatched with spurs? Will our Raleigh contemporary, the Register, if its editor is not afraid of a spurring, give us the desired information.

RESUMPTION.

The Third National Bank of Cincinnati, has given notice that it is prepared to reduce all of its outstanding bills in gold. This is the first bank in the country to resume specific payments.

MAJ. C. M. STEADMAN.—The new political aspirant for Congressional honors had better go in his hole before the campaign opens, or he will get the bark taken off before it closes. You have your weak points, Major, so look out for shells.

GAME FOWLE.

The citizens of Raleigh have a new Game Fowle, known among poultry raisers and game cock fighters as the "DAN." His spurs are long and he is a splendid fighter, without gaffs. There was quite a turnout, last week, at the depot in Raleigh to see this new game cock show his fighting qualities.

SENATOR DORSEY.

Some time ago the Democratic paper were "a'ly raying over the report that Senator Dorsey had been guilty of signing bonds with mail contractors, and that he was interested in the contracts. The Democratic House ordered an investigation, and Senator Dorsey was completely exonerated.—But not a single Democratic paper has had the manliness to come out and state the fact. It is no use to expect fairness from such a source.

As Maj. Chas. M. Steadman has put himself up as a target to be shot at by newspapers and politicians, we shall give a few interesting items about his political career for the past twelve years, in the course of the campaign now opening. We know nothing against him, personally, but politically we propose to shell him. He is a radical Democrat to the backbone. Col. Waddell seems to be, from a Republican standpoint, greatly to be preferred, from the fact that he is very conservative in his make up.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S SUCCESS AND ITS EFFECT.
It seems probable that the difficulties relating to our national finances are rapidly approaching a solution. Secretary Sherman's success in New York in disposing of \$100,000,000 of 4% per cent. bonds, and the appreciation of legal tenders to within one-quarter of a cent of gold, has convinced many of the opponents of resumption that no legislation hostile to resumption on the 1st of January next can now be attempted. It is believed in Washington that the House resumption act is dead. It is said that the Senate committee have agreed on a settlement of the whole question of which the following is only an imperfect summary:—

First—Legal tenders shall be accepted at their face value for Customs duty after July 1.

Second—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell funding bonds for legal tenders.

Third—Repealing so much of the resumption act as requires the retirement and cancellation of 80 per cent. of legal tenders for additional circulation.

Fourth—Fixing the amount of legal tenders to be maintained in circulation, and prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from retiring or hoarding for any purpose whatever any portion of the amount of legal tenders so established.

The above may be to some extent modified, but nothing will be admitted which will prevent the return to a gold basis, and thereby bring to the country prosperity.

CITY ITEMS.

Post only one dollar a year.

Gold is scarce in our market.

Buy a house and lot, and be happy.

It is healthy to ride on the street cars.

Every man should have a home of his own.

Doctor's recommend riding on the street cars for health.

Green peas and strawberries are plentiful in this market.

One dollar will pay for a year's subscription to the Post.

Don't forget to send a dollar and get the Post for one year.

If you want a cheap home do not forget to call on W. P. Canada.

Don't fail to call on Mr. James Wilson if you are without a house.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Post—only \$1.00 for a whole year.

Wilmington Street Cars are able and willing to carry passengers at 5 cents each.

You can get posted by taking the Post during the next campaign, for one dollar a year.

Eggs are selling in Beaufort, N. C., at 6 cents per dozen, and in Wilmington at 12 cents.

ACCIDENT.—A few days ago a man fell, on Third street, into a house he had just purchased from W. P. Canada.

The United States Government has at last recognized the Diaz Government of Mexico. They should have done so long ago.

Our Republicans friends at Fayetteville are requested to post us about the political record of Maj. Cha. M. Steadman, late of Fayetteville, N. C.

BLADEN COUNTY.—The Steadman men claim that Bladen county has gone for their man, or in other words, they claim the first blood for Steadman.

Every man may be his own physician if he simply takes the free publications of the Dr. Harter Medicine Company, and uses the remedies they prescribe. All druggist and dealers have them.

29.

WHEN, AIN'T IT HOT.—The first thing you hear on the streets when you go out is, "are you for Steadman or Col. Waddell?" If you are not careful you will get your head cracked before you get in.

Will the Register send us one of those new fighting Fowl(s) commonly called the "Dan," for our campaign is just about to open, and before it is through we shall need something to do our fighting.

MRS. MOORE.—We stated last week that there was something wrong in the death of Mrs. Moore. Since then we have seen Dr. Norcom, the attending family physician, and he states that she died from natural causes.

BE YOUR OWN LANDLORD.—See ad of Mr. James Wilson, he invites the good people of Wilmington, who have been paying rent, to become their own landlord by purchasing one of his cheap lots, or house and lot.

The heart bowed down by grief and care^s is too often wretched, merely because the body is diseased. Dr. Hart's Liver Pills, and Dr. Hart's Iron Tonic will, in most cases, reinvigorate the frame and banish gloomy thoughts. For sale by all druggist.

2t.

W. M. Tweed, the great New York Democratic thief, is dead. He died on Friday the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, in his cell in Ludlow Street Jail. He stole about \$12,000,000 but could not carry any of it away with him to his long home. Let this be a warning to wrong doers.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A lamp at the residence of Col. Roger Moore, exploded on Tuesday night and the clothes of his little daughter took fire, and before the Colonel could extinguish the flames she was badly, though not dangerously, burned. Col. Moore's hands were burned very painfully also.

The code of Civil procedure, Judge Albion W. Tourge's new book, just published at the publishing house of John Nichols, Raleigh, N. C., is a splendid book, and we understand that nearly every lawyer in this city has already secured a copy. Magistrates and all business men should have the Code.

We heard a distinguished lawyer say,

a few days ago, that it was the best thing of the kind ever published in the State, and that the want of such a book had long been felt.

QUERY.—Has not Comm. llore Smith up North got a second class Steamboat he could send down here. We would like to run an excursion up Town Creek, as second-class boats are in demand. When some of them blow up, as they are likely to do, and kill a lot of citizens they will not be so popular.

THE LUMBERTON TIMES.—The first number of this paper was issued twenty-two weeks ago as a four page paper about 6x9; but to-day it has the look of an old stager. It is now an eight page journal and takes all in all is one of the ablest weekly papers in the State. Messrs. Barnes & Thompson are energetic men.

W. & W. R. R.—This important road has been leased by the W. C. & A. Railroad Company for a number of years. On the first of January last, they failed to pay the interest, and in accordance with the terms of the lease the road will be taken charge of by the stockholders on Saturday next.

Jas. E. Sampson publishes a card in this issue of the Post announcing himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Register of Deeds for this county. Mr. Sampson has made a very excellent officer, but we do not admire the style of his card. If he means that he is a candidate, with or without the nomination, we would like to know it, and would the Republicans of the county. Explain, Mr. Register, no dodging.

W. C. & A. R. R.—On the application of the bond holders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company, Hon. Hugh L. Bond, U. S. Circuit Court Judge, placed the road in the hands of a Receiver on Saturday, April 13th, and appointed Hon. R. R. Bridgers, the best railroad man in the United States, Receiver. He also appointed Hon. Daniel L. Russell, of Brunswick county Auditor. His Honor could not have made better selections for those important positions than he did. Judge Russell has our best wishes in his new field of labor; may he be as successful a railroad man as he has always been a lawyer.

GOV. HAMPTON & PARTY.—The great Confederate Chieftain Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, made by force of arms Governor of South Carolina, arrived at Flemington, N. C., with a few of his immediate friends the latter part of last week, and went immediately across Waccanaw lake and encamped on the Southern banks, where they have remained ever since enjoying the sport of hunting and fishing. We have been informed by a gentleman from Flemington that the party had a splendid time.

Waccanaw Lake is fast becoming a fashionable pleasure resort, and justly so, for it is certainly one of the prettiest lakes in the country.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhage, Asthma, Severe Colds, Coughs, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boehse's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 doses were sold last year without one complaint. Consumers try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America.

BEST business you can engage in. \$66 a week in your own town, \$500 fit free. No risk. Reader, if you are a man of means, and have no time for either sex can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. H. Brink.

JOSEPH E. SAMPSON.

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GRATE and STOVE COAL.

In the market. Also that superior ENGLISH COAL.

for quick and hot fires.

Send the cash—and orders will be filled promptly.

WORTH & WORTH.

april 19-21

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1878.

call of the Executive Committee,
Rooms REP. STATE EX. COMMITTEE, }
Raleigh, N. C., March 22, 1878.

A meeting of the Republican State
Executive Committee is hereby called
to assemble on the 25th day of April,
1878, at the Yarboro House, in the city
of Raleigh. Republicans are invited
to attend and sympathize with the com-
mittee as to the course to be adopted by
the party in the coming campaign.

Parties acting as proxies must be
residents of the Congressional Districts
represented by the principals.

F. M. SORREL, Secy.

We hope there will be a full at-
tendance of our leading Republicans
of the State at the meeting of the Ex-
ecutive Committee.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL
CANDIDATES.

We understand that Col. Alfred M.
Waddell is a candidate for re-election
to Congress. Maj. Charles M. Steadman
announced himself a candidate on
Monday last. As both of these gentle-
men are from this city, both lawyers,
and as both of them have many friends
who are very energetic first-class
"wire-pullers" and excellent campaigners,
we may expect a very lively time in the
next two months for the nomination.
It is a squabble that we have no interest
in, and as the countryman said about
the fight between the bear and his wife
"we dont care which whips."

If the spicy controversy now going
on in regard to the candidates for the
Supreme Court shall end in driving
from the Democratic ticket such men
as Judge Schenck, and giving place to
such as Chief Justice Smith and Mr.
Thomas S. Ashe, or Judge Shipp, a
desirable end will be accomplished.—
There would be serious criticism from
the better thinking class of the people
if a Bench as high in its character as
has occupied that tribunal for the last
ten years were to be succeeded by one
either indifferent in character or of
doubtful legal training. If to such leg-
islatures and such legislation as have
brought odium upon the state were to
be added a discreditable Supreme Court
our whole state administration would
assume the character of a permanent
calamity.

That was a spicy debate in the House
on the bill making an appropriation
for the relief of William and Mary
College. Mr. Goode of Virginia opened
the debate with an able defense of
the bill. Dr. Loring, of the Essex
District, Massachusetts, who must have
been born in Hawthorne's "House of
the Seven Gables," followed in an
hour's strain of somewhat ornate and
sonorous eloquence in favor of the
bill. Then Mr. Reed of Maine fired a
point blank shot at the bill. Then
came Mr. Townsend of New York
against the bill. He kept the House in
a roar for an hour, deluging poor old
Virginia with ridicule, and pourtraying
her incontinent egotism and bombast.
He showed that on the vote for the
Centennial appropriation Virginia gave
only one for it, and that was "Howell
the carpet-bagger" as they call him
there. He charged Virginians with ill-
iberty and conceit and covered her
all over with obloquy, amid great
laughter all over the House. After all
old William and Mary ought to have
the affections of all good Americans for
she is rich in historic memories of the
older and better days.

THE NEW "NATIONAL PARTY."

What are called the township and
charter elections occurred in Michigan
in the early part of this month. To the
surprise of most people outside of the
state, there appeared a new political
element called the "National Party,"
so strong that it holds in that state the
balance of power between the two old
parties. This new and strange party
took its strength from both the old
parties, demolishing sometimes Democ-
ratic and sometimes Republican ma-
jorities. They cast more than 50,000
votes, and out of the 700 supervisors
voted for the "National's" elected
200.

The principles of this novel organiza-
tion, which is said to be a secret one,
are nearly as follows:—

1st. The suppression of National
Bank; 2nd, the unlimited coinage and
legal tender of silver; 3d, the repeal
of the resumption act; 4th, the payment
of the principal and interest of the U.
S. bonds in paper; 5th, the taxation of
bonds; 6th, the revival of the income
tax; 7th, the unlimited issue of nation-
al currency, the law only to provide
against too low a minimum *per capita*.

Here is a plauso of principles cer-
tainly of the wildest sort. And yet in
a state which casts about 325,000 votes,
and in which the majority is nearly
20,000, in a voting embracing only a
fraction of the state this wild party has
shown that it holds the balance of pow-
er between the two old parties. Michigan
has for sometime been a little er-
atic on financial questions and perhaps
ought not to be taken as a type of the
rest of the states in the northwest. But
if this indication is to be accepted as a
specimen of the temper of the north-

west, there will be a bad shaking up of
parties.

If this new party is, as is suggested by
some Detroit correspondent, organized
after the fashion of the Know-Nothings
of some twenty years ago, and is a
secret organization, it may have, as that
did, a brilliant but evanescent success.
No party can survive long or become
permanent which has but one idea.
The Know-Nothings never had the
semblance of a permanent existence,
but its machinery was used, sometimes
by one party and sometimes by another,
in different states. In some states the
Whigs jumped astride of the hobby-
and in others the Democrats. Most
people who had anything to do with it
cared nothing for its pretended prin-
ciples but went into it for the purpose of
carrying out principles which they al-
ready entertained, by the use of its
machinery and its trap-trap. It was one
of those political fungi which springs
up of a night and disappears the next
day. It assumed to give the cold
shoulder to all regular politicians, and
was the "party of the people," but it
was managed by old and experienced
politicians. The same may be true of
this wonderful new, western party.

It is not well to be diverted from
correct purposes, or too much scared by
such tool-stools as have sprung up in
Michigan. There never was an im-
portant party not evolved from
profound thinking, and there never
was one of importance which was not
managed by experienced politi-
cians. If a politician may not always
be a statesman he yet does the
handy-work of the statesman. We may
expect a very lively time in the
next two months for the nomination.
It is a squabble that we have no interest
in, and as the countryman said about
the fight between the bear and his wife
"we dont care which whips."

"Quoniam pars missimissima fui."

In fact, however, Fowle stands not a
chance, unless Schenck finds it necessary
to blow his own trumpet so hard that the blaft was Fowle into
good fortune along with him. He is
one of those men who are, politically,
born to bad luck. His prospects are
always good and he is, forever on the
very ragged edge" of success. He has
been second in more big races than any
man in the state. He is always well
up, pushes his man very close and sometimes
only lacks a half a head of
winning the race. It is really blood-
curdling to hear him recount his nar-
row escape from political victory. He
always has escaped, however, and the
reputation of a marvelous capacity for
riding behind does not improve his
chances for the ermine, even with
Schenck for a yoke-fellow. Besides,
he is strongly thought of, and no little
profanity was wasted in the endeavor
to trace analogies between your corre-
spondent's letter and a certain pamphlet
addressed by the ex-Judge to the venerable
judicial martyr of the Driver
case, some years ago.

After canvassing these, the better
opinion seemed to be that "C" was a
Confederate who had seen service out-
side of a bomb-proof; that he was no
"spring-chicken," that he was a "Con-
servative," if not a Democrat, and one
who did not intend to have his friends
washed into the ocean of oblivion by a
river of gush, more turbulent and slopy
than the White Nile at its highest, if it
was a wholesome trial could prove.

Upon this hypothesis speculation
took a wide range. It was amazing
what diverse authors it was attributed
to and for what variant reasons. It
seemed to be admitted by all, that it
was a most commendable thing for any
reasonable, patriotic and self-respecting
man to do. P. H. Winston, Jr., late of
the Folding Room of the House of
Representatives at Washington, was in
the city about the time the letter pur-
ported to have been written, and was
for a time an object of suspicion on ac-
count of his known predilection for
his own opinions. It was admitted on
all hands, however, that if Pat had
written it he would have been certain
to take half the city into his confidence
before publishing it. Judge John Kerr
was also in town "resting at the Yar-
boro House," having been utterly ex-
hausted by the intellectual effort re-
quired to concoct his remarkable phar-
macy against the Supreme Court. He
was not suspected of being induced
by his friends to do it, but he made good
use of his time and his talents, and as soon as
the danger was entirely over. Not only
did he join the ku klux, but he made
haste to abase himself before a congressional
Committee, and to crawl on his
knees in the dust, through many pages
of the klux reports, as soon as he
had his master, Judge John Kerr. He
was a body, quite to too reckless and
sacred honor. As for Smith, I
don't suppose he has shot at anything,
since he threw a pin in his boy-
hood, some time before bows and ar-
rows were invented, as long as there
is no danger. Schenck is one of
those ticklish mortals ever known to
history. He is utterly insensibile to
any danger, which he cannot appreciate.
The carnal weapons of actual
war are unsuited to his hands in the days
of conflict, but it is generally believed
that no man on the globe could more
fearlessly or gladly do a man to death
under the forum of law, if occasion
should ever offer and the person accused
was obnoxious to him to him or some
eclat, might possibly be derived from
his extermination. This opinion, it
must be confessed, is greatly strength-
ened by the peculiar fierceness of his
ante-war zeal, the mildness s and brevity
of his record of his service in their war,
the alacrity with which he entered the
klux conspiracy and the anxious
haste with which he rushed before the
investigating committee to expose himself.
He is said to be quite unrivaled in
the noble role of a convicted a criminal and "a master hand" at
bullying an attorney whose hands are
securely bound by the law in regard to
the process of making Supreme Court
Judges, of which this rail up in S. and
is only a part. It is perfectly apparent
now, why Democrats used to be so
desperately opposed to an elective judi-
cacy. With the number of dema-
gogues they have in the party it may
well be considered dangerous. Two
candidates for the ermine build their
hopes upon their advocacy of state
rights as contra-distinguished from
and paramount to those of the nation;
the one having argued, and the other
culminated from the bench in a style
that would do credit to a justice of the
peace, in a Colorado gulch, against the
transfer of causes to the United States
courts. The "Hoover case," and the
question involved therein, is the char-
acter in which Schenck expects to be
borne to the Chief Justiceship, while
Fowle looks upon it as big enough to
carry double, and lays claim to a back-
seat—if he can't get the front one—
George Cox, who took the contrary view,
which was sustained by the court, and
which there is no question always will
be sustained by the Federal court,
seems hardly to be thought of now. He
may turn up and prove a troublescope

black horse yet. It is a rather peculiar
and significant fact that the two cham-
pions of state rights who expect to obtain
judicial honors for renewing the war, are
both men whose hides are un-
punctured by hostile shot and who were
always to be found fighting gallantly in
the rear, while the war was going on in the field, and only
loomed into prominence after peace was
declared and treason was made safe and
profitable. The Democratic Judge who
was in favor of acknowledging the
power of the nation, however, is one
whose career as a soldier was exception-
ally creditable. While lead was
flying he was always in the neighbor-
hood where danger abounded, and was
rather more than a fair quare of Yank
to few who believe that it would have
been his to resist a very pressing invitation
to occupy one of the wide seated
chairs of the Supreme Court. Howev-
er, we shall see.

Letter From Raleigh.
(Correspondence of the North State.)

RALEIGH, March 26, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent
has been highly honored by the inter-
est which has been manifested here,
to the authorship of his letter in your
last issue. Not being accustomed to
writing for the press, he had no idea
that a little plain truth would cause such a flutter among the political cele-
brities of the metropolis. It seemed to
be vastly enjoyed, except by a few
whose approval seemed to be somewhat
dubiously expressed and whose attempt
ed to cover the nature of their
facial contortions, familiarly known
as "dry eyes."

It was amusing to observe what a di-
versity of opinion there was as to who
might be the author, (for I have heard
no one express any confident opinion.)
A few bad Radicals, like Holden,
Tourgee and Badger, were first accused,
but they were each generally acquitted
on various sufficient grounds. It is
amazing how keen the critical faculty
grows with a little use, and what excel-
lent reasons can be drawn from one
or two articles, for applying the *abscissa*
infinita to a list of the suspected. In
this case, the ex-Governor was soon ex-
cused on the ground that politics had
ceased to be a joking matter with him.
The ex-Judge was held guilty because
he had much truth in it—whether it
was intended to imply that he could
not hold so much truth or would be
disinclined to it, I know not. The
ex-District Attorney was suspected,
but he was a prominent Union man
at Goldsboro, under the lead and inspiration
of M-ses, of South Carolina, of
sanctified memory, to urge North Carolinians
to secede, at which convention
Judge Schenck first aired his irrepressible
desire for disunion and war. Turner
had no such truth in it, but he was
an old Radical, and was, in like
manner, easily convertible to a like
little man, and still exhibits with con-
siderable pride, a knot just at the su-
perior angle of his staid parietal, as
the result of an accidental collision with
an errant piece of pot-metal during the
continuance of hostilities. He has kept
up the war since the surrender and is
credited with having known quite as
much about the ku klux as either of the
others, but he has never been ac-
cused of blabbing on them to save his
own bacon, nor of shooting a "nigger"
because he would not vote for him. He
is a kindly man, in the prime of life
and of unpaired digestion, and fond of
buttermilk, who would never make
up a case so that it would no more re-
semble the one tried below "that a
horse-chestnut does a chestnut-horse;"
nor consent that the law should be so
strained as to permit a man to be im-
prisoned for seven years in the peniten-
tiary for stealing a bundle of rags, or
five ticks of tobacco, in open day, three
or five ticks of fifteen cents, or five
years for an assault in which no
body was hurt. He has not yet ad-
clared himself on the question of State
Rights as presented by the Hoskins and
Ray cases, but if he has an opinion,
it would not be likely to back down as
soon as it became dangerous to persist in
it. It is believed that he has too high an
appreciation of the judicial ermine
to peddle out his opinion beforehand,
for the sake of an election. Indeed he
has been known to animadvert with
great severity upon a recent member of
the court for having done so, even when
no election was pending. It is
supposed that the *Observer* refused to
publish this ticket because the manage-
ment considered it an unfair attempt to
defeat Judge Fowle.

It is rumored that Schenck and Fowle
are to "go snaks" with each other in
the purchase of one of the largest size of
Prof. Edison's phonographs, which is to
be loaded up with the oration showing
how the war ought to have been
fought, the opinion in the Ray case,
and choice extracts from the traveling
reporter's notes, and fired off at the
Convention when it meets at long
range. This is an idea worthy of the
great minds that conceived it, and will
probably settle the question of the nomi-
nation. We shall see.

"C."

UPON this hypothesis speculation
took a wide range. It was amazing
what diverse authors it was attributed
to and for what variant reasons. It
seemed to be admitted by all, that it
was a most commendable thing for any
reasonable, patriotic and self-respecting
man to do. P. H. Winston, Jr., late of
the Folding Room of the House of
Representatives at Washington, was in
the city about the time the letter pur-
ported to have been written, and was
for a time an object of suspicion on ac-
count of his known predilection for
his own opinions. It was admitted on
all hands, however, that if Pat had
written it he would have been certain
to take half the city into his confidence
before publishing it. Judge John Kerr
was also in town "resting at the Yar-
boro House," having been utterly ex-
hausted by the intellectual effort re-
quired to concoct his remarkable phar-
macy against the Supreme Court. He
was not suspected of being induced
by his friends to do it, but he made good
use of his time and his talents, and as soon as
the danger was entirely over. Not only
did he join the ku klux, but he made
haste to abase himself before a congressional
Committee, and to crawl on his
knees in the dust, through many pages
of the klux reports, as soon as he
had his master, Judge John Kerr. He
was a body, quite to too reckless and
sacred honor. As for Smith, I
don't suppose he has shot at anything,
since he threw a pin in his boy-
hood, some time before bows and ar-
rows were invented, as long as there
is no danger. Schenck is one of
those ticklish mortals ever known to
history. He is utterly insensibile to
any danger, which he cannot appreciate.
The carnal weapons of actual
war are unsuited to his hands in the days
of conflict, but it is generally believed
that no man on the globe could more
fearlessly or gladly do a man to death
under the forum of law, if occasion
should ever offer and the person accused
was obnoxious to him to him or some
eclat, might possibly be derived from
his extermination. This opinion, it
must be confessed, is greatly strength-
ened by the peculiar fierceness of his
ante-war zeal, the mildness s and brevity
of his record of his service in their war,
the alacrity with which he entered the
klux conspiracy and the anxious
haste with which he rushed before the
investigating committee to expose himself.
He is said to be quite unrivaled in
the noble role of a convicted a criminal and "a master hand" at
bullying an attorney whose hands are
securely bound by the law in regard to
the process of making Supreme Court
Judges, of which this rail up in S. and
is only a part. It is perfectly apparent
now, why Democrats used to be so
desperately opposed to an elective judi-
cacy. With the number of dema-
gogues they have in the party it may
well be considered dangerous. Two
candidates for the ermine build their
hopes upon their advocacy of state
rights as contra-distinguished from
and paramount to those of the nation;
the one having argued, and the other
culminated from the bench in a style
that would do credit to a justice of the
peace, in a Colorado gulch, against the
transfer of causes to the United States
courts. The "Hoover case," and the
question involved therein, is the char-
acter in which Schenck expects to be
borne to the Chief Justiceship, while
Fowle looks upon it as big enough to
carry double, and lays claim to a back-
seat—if he can't get the front one—
George Cox, who took the contrary view,
which was sustained by the court, and
which there is no question always will
be sustained by the Federal court,
seems hardly to be thought of now. He
may turn up and prove a troublescope

black horse yet. It is a rather peculiar
and significant fact that the two cham-
pions of state rights who expect to obtain
judicial honors for renewing the war, are
both men whose hides are un-
punctured by hostile shot and who were
always to be found fighting gallantly in
the rear, while the war was going on in the field, and only
loomed into prominence after peace was
declared and treason was made safe and
profitable. The Democratic Judge who
was in favor of acknowledging the
power of the nation, however, is one
whose career as a soldier was exception-
ally creditable. While lead was
flying he was always in the neighbor-
hood where danger abounded, and was
rather more than a fair quare of Yank
to few who believe that it would have
been his to resist a very pressing invitation
to occupy one of the wide seated
chairs of the Supreme Court. Howev-
er, we shall see.

Letter From Raleigh.
(Correspondence of the North State.)

RALEIGH, March 26, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent
has been highly honored by the inter-
est which has been manifested here,
to the authorship of his letter in your
last issue. Not being accustomed to
writing for the press, he had no idea
that a little plain truth would cause such a flutter among the political cele-
brities of the metropolis. It seemed to
be vastly enjoyed, except by a few
whose approval seemed to be somewhat
dubiously expressed and whose attempt
ed to cover the nature of their
facial contortions, familiarly known
as "dry eyes."

It was amusing to observe what a di-
versity of opinion there was as to who
might be the author, (for I have heard
no one express any confident opinion.)
A few bad Radicals, like Holden,
Tourgee and Badger, were first accused,
but they were each generally acquitted
on various sufficient grounds. It is
amazing how keen the critical faculty
grows with a little use, and what excel-
lent reasons can be drawn from one
or two articles, for applying the *abscissa*
infinita to a list of the suspected. In
this case, the ex-Governor was soon ex-
cused on the ground that politics had
ceased to be a joking matter with him.
The ex-Judge was held guilty because
he had much truth in it—whether it
was intended to imply that he could
not hold so much truth or would be
disinclined to it, I know not. The
ex-District Attorney was suspected,
but he was a prominent Union man
at Goldsboro, under the lead and inspiration
of M-ses, of South Carolina, of
sanctified memory, to urge North Carolinians
to secede, at which convention

THE WILMINGTON POST.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1878.

A Fighting Fowl.

Having neglected to provide himself at the proper time with a war record, which in certain quarters seems to be regarded as a *cordis sine qua non* to a nomination for the Supreme Court Bench and justly fearing that Judge Schenck had not enough for two, Judge Fowle suddenly determined to remedy without delay, this fatal defect, as far as it could be done in these "piping times of peace," and accordingly made an assault on Judge Toussaint Saturday, supposing him to be the author of certain letters lately published in this paper. Several accounts of the affair, no two of which are alike, have been given to the Democratic press by the numerous eye-witnesses, who seem to have gathered by special arrangement to witness the anticipated triumph of the *decent* Adjutant-General, who after having neglected so many opportunities of acquiring military glory, has at an advanced period of life and to the surprise of friend and foe, suddenly developed into a full fledged fighting Fowl. The parades which are sung in honor of the flinging of the Adjutant-General's maiden sword are not in harmony, but as soon as the superscribable seal of the Democratic press tones down so far as to enable them to agree on any story, we will publish it.—New State.

A New Cure for Burns.

It has been ascertained that the very best remedy for burns and scalds is the application of common cooking soda or any other alkali in a neutral form, which will afford instantaneous cessation from pain? In all cases of superficial burning this simple treatment will effect a perfect cure in a few hours, and the severest burns and scalds soon yield to it. At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Dental Society in Salem, Dr. Waters of Boston, gave a practical demonstration of this theory by a test that required considerable nerve and more faith in the efficacy of the treatment to put into operation.

The Doctor dipped a sponge into boiling water and squeezed it over his wrist, the water flowing around and encircling it with a severe scald as wide as a hand. Not content with this, he dipped the sponge in several tongs and pressed closely on the under side of his wrist for half a minute, thus making a deep burn. He then applied bicarbonate of soda and laid over it a wet cloth, and the intense pain was banished as by magic. Next day the scalds, with the exception of part purposely healed, only a slight discoloration of the skin showing where the water had flowed, this, too, without a second application of soda.

Gen. James Shields, of Missouri, was a brave soldier of the Mexican war. He was as brave as the bravest in the war of the rebellion. He is a Democrat, covered with scars and wounds from the conflicts with the enemies of his adopted country. He is an Irishman by birth. Where are the Irish soldiers who wore the blue that will not resent this insult of kicking aside the old hero, in order that a man without claim may come in and fill an office of honor and trust in the Democratic party? "Ah," say the leaders, "but we will whip them all into the ranks!"—Well, we will see. Crack your whips and see how many jump.—*Inter Ocean*.

The Parsees of India, being worshippers of fire, are, strangely enough, bitterly hostile to all cremation schemes. A correspondent who recently visited "The Towers of Silence," Parsee substitutes for cemetery, says the dead bodies are exposed on the towers and devoured by vultures. The Parsees claim that when a body is exposed it is quickly devoured, and that "there are none of the foul gases that arise from cremation or decomposition."

The late assault on Judge Toussaint clearly demonstrates the fact that Judge Fowle regards it as a *caveat bellum* for any man to say that Judge Schenck has more sense than he has. Country newspapers will please take warning in time, if they desire to avoid trouble.

N. B.—Judge Fowle will please take notice that the word *belli* in the above paragraph is not intended as a personal allusion.—*New State*.

The Democrats of the House of Representatives missed a grand opportunity when they failed to elect Cronin Doorkeeper. He could have consolidated all the patronage on himself as he did the Electoral College, and might have headed of a fresh scandal.—*Knoxville Whig and Chronicle*.

The Louisiana Supreme Court dismissed several statements in Attorney General Ogden's brief in the Anderson case, with the observation that the merest tyro in the law should have shown more professional judgment. This would be considered severe, outside of Louisiana.

The winter past has not been entirely devoid of good results. Owing to the absence of sleighing, and the consequent death of impromptu balls in the neighboring villages, the young ladies' prayer meeting has maintained its organization intact during the season.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

Ex Congressman Vance, of Ohio, whose precipitate flight from home a few days ago with a music teacher, after having been guilty of divers cases of petit larceny, was a bright and shining light among the Democratic "reformers" of the Forty-fourth Congress.—*Knoxville Whig and Chronicle*.

A good many shad are being caught in Tar River now, they are selling from 50 to 60 cents a pair.—*Rocky Mount News*.

MISCELLANEOUS.
ORGANS.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE REED AND PIPE TOP ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

**MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
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BURDETT ORGANS, and
JUBILEE ORGANS,**

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

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They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain, although given in their operation.

are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

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They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to taste; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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concern, Greeting,

Notice is hereby given that the above

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THE APPEAL commands itself to friends

of the Reformed Episcopal Church,

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1878.

PALATABLE MEDICINES.—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a honeyed drop of relief; his Cathartic Pills glide sugar-shod over the palate, and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life, restores the health and expels disease.—*Waterford (Pa.) Advertiser.*

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this; if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flowers. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western continent.

STATE ITEMS.

His Honor, Judge G. W. Brooks, opened court at Elizabeth City on Monday last.

E. K. Proctor, Jr., who has been attending Bingham's School, returned home last week. We were sorry to learn that his health is somewhat impaired, owing to close confinement in his studies.—*Lumberton Times.*

ELIZABETH CITY GONE REPUBLICAN.—The following is the result of the election for Municipal officers held here on Monday. There were two tickets in the field—the Citizens and the Democratic. As will be seen the latter was defeated as we predicted it would be. A large number of our people felt, as we did, on this matter, that this was not the time to bring partisanship into our local affairs. The spirit prompting the latter has been properly rebuked. The effect will be salutary. The vote stood:

Citizens Mayor.—Geo. W. Cobb, 143. Commissioners.—Geo. W. Bell, 147, J. H. Ziegler, 139, Jos. Salomonsky, 138, H. M. Fearing, 120, C. W. Grandy, 117.

Democratic Mayor.—W. J. Lumsden, 56.—Commissioners.—D. E. Bradford, 87, S. Weisel, 77, F. E. Colloho, 63, A. H. Whitcomb, 57, J. F. Snell, 56.

On the question favoring appropriating \$1,000 to open a canal from Short Bridge to Road street there were 136 votes cast, not majority of the qualified voters as required by law.—*Carolinian.*

The Elizabeth City *Carolinian* thinks better times are coming, and says: "It is but natural that all should feel an interest in the prospects of business. 'Is there any encouragement for the near future?' is the general query.—After a careful survey of the field we answer that we think there is. The climax of the panic has been reached and the country is surely on the turning point of improvement. And it comes it will be steady and sure, for whatever else may be said of the depression and its effects, one thing must be admitted: It has made a straight and easy road for the resumption of business activity by bringing everything down to first principles.—The ground is cleared out and solidified for any future building. The man who embarks in any business or enterprise now, knows that he stands upon a firm and solid basis, which can never go under him. What he makes will be solid, substantial gains—not illusory speculative profits that may become as unsubstantial as a mirage. What he buys now he buys at a price that has reached its lowest ebb and cannot fall further. Whenever he makes a dollar, it is a good substantial dollar, that has real purchasing power in it."

Democratic Defalcation.

It is published in the dailies of this city that Mr. G. H. Williams, late City Collector and Clerk of the Market, is a defaulter to the city to the amount of \$2,462.99. This amount is due for taxes collected and not paid over, for 1875, 1876, 1877, and market rents for the month of March, 1877. Here is a grand opportunity for a Democratic denunciation of embezzlement, robbery and fraud upon the tax-payers of this city. What a blessed thing it is to be a Democrat. The simple fact of being a defaulter is published and nothing more is said about the matter. If Mr. Williams had been a Republican he would have been denounced in round terms and big head lines would have announced his guilt.—*Register.*

The Department has information that at Kinston, S. C., recently, Revenue Agent Brooks observed at the railroad depot a shipment of six suspicious looking flour barrels. He obtained a search warrant, and found that each barrel contained two boxes of tobacco without stamps. He seized the tobacco, and Revenue Agent Wagner telegraphed to Goldsboro, N. C., as follows: "Have taken charge of case of shipment of tobacco in flour barrels reported by Agent Brooks; perpetrator discovered, factory seized, and warrant issued."

The Department has information that at Kinston, S. C., recently, Revenue Agent Brooks observed at the railroad depot a shipment of six suspicious looking flour barrels. He obtained a search warrant, and found that each barrel contained two boxes of tobacco without stamps. He seized the tobacco, and Revenue Agent Wagner telegraphed to Goldsboro, N. C., as follows: "Have taken charge of case of shipment of tobacco in flour barrels reported by Agent Brooks; perpetrator discovered, factory seized, and warrant issued."

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

April 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market continues firm at 27 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 128 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1.35 for Strained and \$1.37 for Good Strained, but later a decline of 2½ cts was experienced, with sales reported of 1000 bbls Strained at \$1.32, and 1,000 do Good Strained at \$1.35. Also sales of 60 bbls Pale at \$2.50 per bbl.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at \$1.45 per bbl, with sales of receipts at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market opened unsettled, but later in the day, owing to heavy receipts, the prices were established as follows: \$1.10 for Hard and \$1.75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on the latter, and \$2.25 for new Virgin.

CORROS.—The market for this article opened quiet at the following official quotations:

Ordinary, 7½ cts. per lb.
Good Ordinary, 8½ " "
Low Middling, 9 " "
Middling, 9½ " "
Good Middling, 10 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 13 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 65 casks
Rosin, 792 bbls
Tar, 176 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 192 bbls

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 13 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 65 casks
Rosin, 792 bbls
Tar, 176 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 192 bbls

April 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 27 cents per gallon for country packages. Also sales of 20 casks city distilled at 27 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1.30 for Strained, \$1.30 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 2,750 bbls of those grades \$1.22 for Good Strained and \$1.30 for Strained.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, the receipts of the day being disposed of at \$1.45 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1.10 for Hard and \$1.75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on the latter, and \$2.20 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was dull and nominally unchanged. The sales of the day amounted to 11 bales, at the following quotations:

Ordinary, 7½ cts. per lb.
Good Ordinary, 8½ " "
Low Middling, 9 " "
Middling, 9½ " "
Good Middling, 10 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 68 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 182 casks
Rosin, 1,871 bbls
Tar, 1,619 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 13,496 bbls

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 68 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 182 casks
Rosin, 1,871 bbls
Tar, 1,619 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 13,496 bbls

April 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was firm at 27 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1.32 for Strained and \$1.35 for Good Strained. Sales reported of only 1,500 bbls Strained at \$1.32 and 1,000 do Good Strained at \$1.35. Also sales of 900 bbls fine rosins as follows: \$1.55 for Extra No. 2, \$2.12 for Low Pale, \$2.50 for Pale \$3 for Extra Pale and \$3.50 for Window Glass.

TAR.—The market opened at \$1.50 bid in water, but later he had of 500 bbls being offered at \$1.50 without buyers. Sales reported at \$1.55 per bbl in water, at which the market is considerably closing steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1.10 for Hard and \$1.75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, the latter subject to the usual deduction of one-fifth, and \$2.25 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was quiet, with no material change in the quotations. Sales of only 24 bales reported at the following official quotations:

Ordinary, 7½ cts. per lb.
Good Ordinary, 8½ " "
Strict Food Ordinary, 9 " "
Low Middling, 9½ " "
Middling, 10 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 148 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 120 casks
Rosin, 1,709 bbls
Tar, 965 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 482 bbls

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 148 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 120 casks
Rosin, 1,709 bbls
Tar, 965 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 482 bbls

April 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 27 cents per gallon for country packages, but at the close was quoted quiet without transactions.—Sales of 20 casks city distilled at 27 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1.32 for Strained and \$1.35 for Good Strained without any reported sales.

TAR.—Market for this article is somewhat unsettled, with sales reported at \$1.45-\$1.50 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1.10 for Hard and \$1.75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on Virgin; new Virgin \$2.10.

COTTON.—The market for this article was steady Sales for the day, were at the following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 7½ cts. per lb.
Good Ordinary, 8½ " "
Strict Food Ordinary, 9 " "
Low Middling, 9½ " "
Middling, 10 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 148 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 120 casks
Rosin, 1,709 bbls
Tar, 965 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 482 bbls

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 148 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 120 casks
Rosin, 1,709 bbls
Tar, 965 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 482 bbls

April 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 27 cents per gallon for country packages, but at the close was quoted quiet without transactions.—Sales of 20 casks city distilled at 27 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1.32 for Strained and \$1.35 for Good Strained without any reported sales.

TAR.—Market for this article is somewhat unsettled, with sales reported at \$1.45-\$1.50 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1.10 for Hard and \$1.75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on Virgin; new Virgin \$2.10.

COTTON.—The market for this article was steady Sales for the day, were at the following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 7½ cts. per lb.
Good Ordinary, 8½ " "
Low Middling, 9 " "
Middling, 9½ " "
Good Middling, 10 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 24 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 70 casks
Rosin, 1,361 bbls
Tar, 327 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 319 bbls

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 24 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 70 casks
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Crude Turpentine, 319 bbls

April 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 27 cents per gallon for country packages with sales of 218 casks at that price, and 50 do city distilled at 27 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1.32 for Strained, \$1.37 for Good Strained, and \$1.40 for Fine Strained.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged the receipts of the day being disposed of at \$1.45 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1.10 for Hard and \$1.70 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on Virgin; new Virgin \$2.10.

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